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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/900,937	07/09/2001	Akhter Akhterzzaman	LUC-309/Akhteruzzaman	7473
32205	7590	04/20/2006	37-	
CARMEN B. PATTI & ASSOCIATES, LLC ONE NORTH LASALLE STREET 44TH FLOOR CHICAGO, IL 60602			EXAMINER PEREZ, ANGELICA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2618	

DATE MAILED: 04/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/900,937	Applicant(s) AKHTERZZAMAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Angelica M. Perez	Art Unit 2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 28-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 28-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. Claims 28-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kowaguchi (Kowaguchi, Satoshi; US patent No.: 6,201,973 B1) in view of Tomoike (Tomoike, Hiroyuki; US Patent No.: 6,233,447 B1), and further in view of Murayama (Murayama, Yuichi; US Patent No.: 6,643,514 B1).

Regarding claim 28, Kowaguchi teaches of a method implemented in a mobile communication device comprising the steps of: storing in a mobile communication device location information for one or more designated geographical areas (figure 3, item 216 and columns 3 and 4, line 57-59 and 17-26, respectively); determining, by the mobile communication device, when the mobile communication device is within one of the one or more designated geographical areas (column 5, lines 25-39).

Kowaguchi does not specifically teach of preventing activation of an audible incoming call indicator in the mobile communication device while the mobile communication device is within one of the one or more designated geographical areas.

In related art, concerning a mobile communication system and a method of incoming call restriction, Tomoike teaches of preventing activation of an audible incoming call indicator in the mobile communication device while the mobile communication device is within one of the one or more designated geographical areas (column 2, lines 43-47; where notification can be received by visual means and not necessarily through "audible means"); Tomoike further teaches of preventing activation

of the audible incoming call indicator in the mobile communication device in response to receipt of the first signal (columns 2 and 3, lines 59-67 and 1-2, respectively).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kowaguchi's communication device location information for one or more designated geographical areas with Tomoike's incoming call restriction in order to avoid wasting processing when the system is congested, as taught by Tomoike.

Kowaguchi in view of Tomoike does not teach of receiving at the mobile communication device a first signal transmitted from a supporting exchange, the first signal conveying that the one of the one or more designated geographical areas comprises a high traffic area; and generating, at the mobile communication device in response to receipt of the first signal, a prevent activation control signal utilized within the mobile communication device to prevent activation of the audible incoming call indicator contained in the mobile communication device upon an incoming call request received by the mobile communication device from the supporting exchange.

In related art, concerning call distribution for a radio exchange station in a mobile communication system, Murayama teaches of receiving at the mobile communication device a first signal transmitted from a supporting exchange, the first signal conveying that the one of the one or more designated geographical areas comprises a high traffic area; and generating, at the mobile communication device in response to receipt of the first signal, a prevent activation control signal utilized within the mobile communication device to prevent activation of the audible incoming call indicator contained in the

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mobile communication device upon an incoming call request received by the mobile communication device from the supporting exchange (column 4, lines 47-54 and columns 5 and 6, lines 66-67 and 1-15, respectively; where the “call processing execution processor” sends the disconnect signal that is an indication of a designated high traffic area).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kowaguchi's and Tomoike's communication device location information for one or more designated geographical areas with Murayama's indicating the one or more high traffic areas in order to distribute traffic in a manner that avoids a congestion state”, as taught by Murayama.

Regarding claim 29, Kowaguchi in view of Tomoike, and further in view of Murayama teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Murayama further teaches the step of receiving at the mobile communication device location information for the first high traffic areas where use of audible incoming call indication is restricted (column 4, lines 47-54 and columns 5 and 6, lines 66-67 and 1-15, respectively; where the “call processing execution processor” sends the disconnect signal that is an indication of a designated high traffic area).

Regarding claim 30, Kowaguchi teaches of a method implemented in a mobile communication devices comprising the steps of: storing in a mobile communication device location information for one or more designated geographical areas (figure 3, item 216 and columns 3 and 4, line 57-59 and 17-26, respectively); determining, by the mobile communication device, when the mobile communication device is within one of

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the one or more designated geographical areas (column 5, lines 25-39); and preventing one or more outgoing calls from the mobile communication device in response to receipt of the first signal (column 4, lines 14-26).

Kowaguchi does not specifically teach of preventing activation of an audible incoming call indicator in the mobile communication device while the mobile communication device is within one of the one or more designated geographical areas.

In related art, concerning a mobile communication system and a method of incoming call restriction, Tomoike teaches of preventing activation of an audible incoming call indicator in the mobile communication device while the mobile communication device is within one of the one or more designated geographical areas (column 2, lines 43-47; where notification can be received by visual means and not necessarily though “audible means”); Tomoike further teaches of preventing activation of the audible incoming call indicator in the mobile communication device in response to receipt of the first signal (columns 2 and 3, lines 59-67 and 1-2, respectively).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kowaguchi’s communication device location information for one or more designated geographical areas with Tomoike’s incoming call restriction in order to avoid wasting processing when the system is congested, as taught by Tomoike.

Kowaguchi in view of Tomoike does not teach of receiving at the mobile communication device transmitted from a supporting exchange, the first signal conveying that the one of the one or more designated geographical areas comprises a

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high traffic area; and preventing activation of the audible incoming call indicator in the mobile communication device in response to receipt of the first signal; and generating, at the mobile communication device in response to receipt of the first signal, a control signal utilized within the mobile communication device to prevent the mobile communication device from initiating any transmissions to the supporting exchange as part of one or more outgoing calls in response to receipt of the first signal and in response to a user input associated with an attempt initiation the outgoing call.

In related art, concerning call distribution for a radio exchange station in a mobile communication system, Murayama teaches of receiving at the mobile communication device a first signal from a supporting exchange representing that the one of the one or more designated geographical areas comprises one or more high traffic areas; and preventing activation of the audible incoming call indicator in the mobile communication device in response to receipt of the first signal; and generating, at the mobile communication device in response to receipt of the first signal, a control signal utilized within the mobile communication device to prevent the mobile communication device from initiating any transmissions to the supporting exchange as part of one or more outgoing calls in response to receipt of the first signal and in response to a user input associated with an attempt initiation the outgoing call (column 4, lines 47-54 and columns 5 and 6, lines 66-67 and 1-15, respectively; where the “call processing execution processor” sends the disconnect signal that is an indication of a designated high traffic area).

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It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kowaguchi's and Tomoike's communication device location information for one or more designated geographical areas with Murayama's indicating the one or more high traffic areas in order to distribute traffic in a manner that avoids a congestion state", as taught by Murayama.

Regarding claim 31, Kowaguchi in view of Tomoike, and further in view of Murayama teaches all the limitations of claim 30. Kowaguchi further teaches the step of transmitting to the mobile communication device location information for the high traffic area where outgoing calls are restricted (figure 4 shows different transmission inhibition areas). Murayama further teaches second high traffic areas (column 3, lines 61-66; where different congestion areas are determined by different locations).

Regarding claim 32, Kowaguchi in view of Tomoike, and further in view of Murayama teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Tomoike further teaches where the step of receiving at the mobile communication device a first signal comprises receiving the first signal via a wireless transmission a from the supporting exchange (column 4, lines 58-67 and figure 2).

Regarding claim 33, Kowaguchi in view of Tomoike, and further in view of Murayama teaches all the limitations of claim 30. Tomoike further teaches where the step of receiving at the mobile communication device a first signal comprises receiving the first signal via a wireless transmission a from the supporting exchange (column 4, lines 58-67 and figure 2).

Regarding claim 34, Kowaguchi in view of Tomoike, and further in view of Murayama teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Kowaguchi further teaches of displaying indicia by the mobile communication device indicating that the latter is in a restricted area upon receipt of the first signal from the supporting exchange (columns 4 and 5, lines 14-26, 56-63 and 25-39, respectively). Murayama further teaches where the device is in the one of the one or more high traffic areas (column 4, lines 47-54 and columns 5 and 6, lines 66-67 and 1-15, respectively; where the "call processing execution processor" sends the disconnect signal that is an indication of a designated high traffic area).

Regarding claim 35, Kowaguchi in view of Murayama teaches all the limitations of claim 30. Kowaguchi further teaches of displaying indicia by the mobile communication device indicating that the latter is in a restricted area upon receipt of the first signal from the supporting exchange (columns 4 and 5, lines 14-26, 56-63 and 25-39, respectively). Murayama further teaches where the device is in the high traffic area (column 4, lines 47-54 and columns 5 and 6, lines 66-67 and 1-15, respectively; where the "call processing execution processor" sends the disconnect signal that is an indication of a designated high traffic area).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 28-35 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

2. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Angelica Perez whose telephone number is 571-272-7885. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., Monday - Friday.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and for After Final communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either the PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information

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for unpublished applications is available through the Private PAIR only. For more information about the pair system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Information regarding Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system can be found at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the TC 2600's customer service number is 703-306-0377.



Angelica Perez
(Examiner)



NAY MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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April 4, 2006